

GARRISON RESIGNS FROM CABINET

BACK PLANTO CLEAR SEA OF ARMED CRAFT

Germany Publishes With
Memorandum Alleged Se-
crets of Great Britain.

FIGHTING SUBMARINES

Berlin's Purpose Is to Show
Merchant Ships as Ene-
mies of Subs.

Berlin, Feb. 10. (via London, Feb. 11, 2:02 a. m.)—The appendixes attached to the German memorandum notifying neutral nations that armed merchantment belonging to countries at war with Germany will be considered warships, include alleged secret instructions by the British admiralty found on the British steamer Woodfield. The Woodfield was sunk Nov. 3 last. A list of the crew aboard showed a gun captain and gun crew from the navy on board the vessel. The instructions opened by declaring: "The ratings embarked as a gun crew will sign the ship's articles at the rate of pay communicated. Ratings are not required for duties not connected with armament, except in case of emergency. They are to keep watch at sea and also when the ship is anchored at any place where it is liable to attack by a submarine. They will not mess with the crew but in use of the officers' messes. Uniforms will not be worn in neutral ports."

The next section, under the title "drill and maintenance of guns," gives instructions for supplementing the gun crew from the regular members of the crew, for the supply of ammunition, gun practice and so forth.

Gives Instructions in Action.

The third section, which is headed "Action" opens as follows: "The master is responsible for the opening and closing fire." It then prescribes regulations for fighting submarines, among them being the following: "It is to be remembered that 'over' shots are useless. A short shot by causing a splash confuses the enemy and may ricochet into the enemy. If the shell bursts on striking the water, as it usually does, some fragments are likely to hit the enemy. To get the best results, at least half the shots should fall short. It is inadvisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards."

The final section of the instructions for firing practice prescribes that practice shall take place out of sight of land and of other ships.

Appendix number six is a duplicate copy of the preceding instructions. Appendix eight contains the following: "Drill book for 12-pounder quick firing guns. Issued to defensively armed merchant ships. Admiralty gunnery branch, May, 1915." The contents of this book are only of military interest.

Appendix number 9 is headed: "Ask P-per's Protection. Confidential: 'In no circum-'" (Continued On Page Five.)

ROB SURGEON; WISH PATIENT GOOD LUCK

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Although they took \$40, his watch and overcoat, four robbers returned to Dr. A. H. Leviton his hand bag containing surgical instruments when he explained he was on a hurry call to the bedside of an expectant mother.

"All right then, go ahead," said the leader of the bandits. "We wish the mother good luck."

POSTMASTER ILL; POSTOFFICE SHUT

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—The postoffice at Greenville, Menard county, was closed today when the state board of health learned that the postmaster was suffering from smallpox. The official worked yesterday, however, and the authorities fear the disease may develop in many homes in Menard county. Dr. C. St. Clair Drake telegraphed to the postoffice department at Washington today for permission to destroy supplies and stamps at the closed postoffice.



MANY TAKEN ILL AT ARCHBISHOP'S HONOR BANQUET

Chicago, Feb. 11.—More than one hundred distinguished persons, who suffered ptomaine poisoning at a banquet last night given in honor of Archbishop George William Mundelein of the Chicago archdiocese, had fully recovered today. Prompt first aid measures administered by physicians present, prevented any serious after effects.

Explaining the incident today, Dr. John B. Murphy said: "Investigation shows that the poisoning developed in the soup served at the banquet. It was bullion made from fresh chickens in the morning and was permitted to cool, throughout the day, and boiled again at night."

"Bullion is a great culture medium in which germs multiply rapidly. The germs developed while the soup was cooling and after it had cooled, after being made fresh yesterday morning. When it was reheated the germs were killed but the poison in them remained. This is ptomaine."

FIRE DESTROYS BOAT AT SEA; THREE HURT

New York, Feb. 11.—The four masted schooner John Bossert of this port was destroyed by fire five miles at sea off the highlands of Navesink, early today. Captain Pressey and the crew of seven men were taken off the burning vessel. Three of the sailors were severely burned.

THE WAR TODAY

In Volhynia the Russians report a forward movement in the capture of a hill between the fortresses of Rovno and Lutsk, but the latest Austrian reports claim that the Russians have been held to their old positions in Galicia and on the Bessarabian frontier.

Belgian officials announce that there is no foundation for the recent reports that Germany recently made peace proposals to the Belgian government.

On the western front there have been furious battles between the French and Germans in the Artois region of France.

On the east Galicia frontier the Russians are on the offensive, but in Bessarabia they were driven from advanced positions to their main position by the Austrians.

Today's official statement from Berlin reports determined attempts by the French to retake the trenches they lost recently northwest of Vimy, not far south of the Belgian border. Four successive assaults were fruitless, according to Berlin, the Germans retaking the position.

South of the Somme the French also attempted to regain lost ground, but there, too, they were beaten off, it is declared.

The official bulletin from Paris contains no mention of any fighting along the western front, declaring the night was barren of important developments.

Dismiss 82 Students at Navy School

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Daniels today approved the recommendations of the academic board at the naval academy dismissing 82 midshipmen for failure in their studies. Their names may be made public later.

Of those dismissed three are of the first class, 19 of the second, 29 of the third, and 40 of the fourth class. In announcing his decision, Secretary Daniels said that while the navy needed more officers, only those who could meet the high standards and qualify by examination could be retained.

"To meet this need," he said, "the 63rd congress, on the recommendation of the navy department, continued the law which had expired providing for the appointment of two midshipmen by each member of congress, and the 64th congress, as the first act in larger preparedness, has passed the bill giving three appointments to each senator and representative. This makes possible an increase of 531 midshipmen for the coming year."

WOMAN, INVALID 50 YEARS, DEAD

New York, Feb. 11.—Miss Mollie Fancher, who celebrated her "golden jubilee" as an invalid eight days ago, died today at her home in Brooklyn.

Miss Fancher was known all over the world through the extraordinary correspondence she built up during the half century of her invalidism. Although bedridden and only able to move her right arm, she worked unceasingly at knitting and embroidery.

In 1866, when Miss Fancher was 17 years old and noted for her beauty, she was thrown from her horse and injured. A year later she was the victim of a street car accident which deprived her of the use of all her limbs except her right arm.

During the 50 years of her imprisonment in a sick room, Miss Fancher's chief nourishment was the juice of fruits.

THE WEATHER

Forecast Till 7 P. M. Tomorrow, for Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and Vicinity.

Unsettled weather tonight and Saturday with probably rain or snow, colder Saturday with the lowest temperature tonight about 25 degrees. Temperature at 7 a. m. 2°. Highest yesterday, 22, lowest last night 21. Velocity of wind at 7 a. m. 5 miles per hour.

Precipitation none.

Relative humidity at 7 p. m. 79, at 7 a. m. 82, at 1 p. m. today 82.

Stage of water 11 feet, fall of .3 in last 24 hours.

J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.

SWISS SCENTING GERMAN SCANDAL

Paris, Feb. 11. (6:15 a. m.)—A Geneva dispatch to the Journal says that public opinion in Switzerland is deeply moved by the revelation that responsible officials of the federal insurance directorate transferred all the federal insurance funds, with the exception of 600,000 francs, into German bonds and stocks since the war began.

This discovery, the dispatch says, was made by the board of auditors of the federal council during the periodical examination of the insurance records. The Swiss federal council in 1911 passed the federal insurance law, for the purposes of which several million francs were appropriated.

DISPOSITION OF APPAM DECIDED

Washington, Feb. 11.—Disposition of the British liner Appam, brought into Hampton Roads by a German prize crew, has been decided on by the United States and will be announced later.

Although there is no official confirmation, the indications are that the ship will be permitted to remain in American waters as a prize of the Germans indefinitely, under the terms of the Prussian-American treaty.

Morgan Arrives in London.

London, Feb. 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived in London today by special train from Falmouth, where last evening he landed from the Holland-American line steamship Rotterdam. He was met here by Lord Sunciliffe, governor of the Bank of England.

Latest Bulletins

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 11.—The interstate joint war conference of bituminous operators and miners from the central competitive fields adjourned today after discussing the demand for a 10 per cent per ton increase in wages for the miners.

London, Feb. 11.—The Belgian legation announced today that the rumors which have been circulated that peace proposals recently were made by Germany to the Belgian government are devoid of foundation.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson practically won his fight for ratification of the Nicaragua treaty in the executive session of the senate today.

London, Feb. 11. (11:45 a. m.)—The British steamship Elswick Manor has been beached off Yarmouth. Her crew was saved.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 11.—S. H. West, a former member of the legislature, was the victim of pickpockets here today, losing a certificate of deposit for \$11,000 and \$175 in currency.

WILSON LAYS STRESS UPON PEACE UNITY

President Makes Country's
Position Feature of Stir-
ring Address.

NEED MERCHANT FLEET

Speaking to the Commercial
Delegates He Tells the
Necessity of Marine.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States left for their homes today carrying with them a message from President Wilson, the feature of which was his determination to keep the United States out of the European conflict, although he declared that the nation merely held that trouble at arms' length.

The president was speaking on neutrality at the annual banquet of the chamber which was a concluding feature of a three days' convention. The president also spoke of the need of a real scientific tariff board and a merchant marine.

"It is a cruel thing," said the president, "to have it supposed, as it is in many quarters, that we have kept out of this war simply because we wanted to keep out of trouble and simply because we wanted to profit by the trouble of others. I am not afraid of the slow verdict of history with regard to the neutrality of the United States, and I believe that we are justified in exercising every degree of patience in making it clear what our position is and how sincerely we are determined not to allow this quarrel to become part of ours."

Trouble at Arm's Length.

"I have only this to say, though. We hold this trouble at arm's length and keep our attempt to keep our own judgments cool, but the rest of the world is hot and it may be that any time without our cooperation and without our ability to stop it, the flame may extend to us. And therefore I am glad that the United States has been put in a position to mobilize its financial resources and to get into the position which it must at last get into, whether it wants to or not."

"If only we can keep this great nation at peace there is an infinite prospect of happy prosperity before the United States, not because others have suffered, but because the United States is ready to help, because the United States is ready to serve."

The president spoke of the federal reserve law, saying:

"When you reflect what might have happened if our banking system had at the outset of this war been the clumsy and antiquated thing that it was three years ago, you will realize that not only might we not have escaped disaster, but the disaster might have been so prolonged that it would have been impossible for the United States to occupy the position she now occupies."

Tells Need of Merchant Marine.

The president told of the necessity of a scientific tariff board and said he thought the nation would get it.

The president expressed the confident hope that legislation creating a merchant marine would be passed by congress as soon as possible, and added:

"At any rate, while all the rest of the world is at war, we cannot deliver our goods in other people's ships, and we have hopefully expected that ships would be built by Americans, but there have been no violent symptoms of that prospect being realized, and it is absolutely necessary that we should make a beginning in some way."

"A year ago when the original shipping bill was introduced I was told that a revolution of some sort was being proposed. I am not afraid of any kind of a revolution that is useful. I do not care by what honest process the goods are delivered but they have got to be delivered. We cannot hold our whole economic life stagnant because we are afraid to try an experiment. I am not afraid to try any experiment, provided you put the trying of it into competent hands."

SERVES AS BEST MAN AT BELGIUM WEDDING

London, Feb. 11.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, was best man at the wedding yesterday in Brussels of Charles Carstairs of Philadelphia, a member of the Belgian relief committee, and Helene Guinotte, the daughter of the burgomaster of the Belgian town of Bellecourt, in the province of Hainaut.

SECRETARY OF WAR WHO HAS RESIGNED



Lindley Murray Garrison.

(Special to The Argus).

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Garrison's resignation caused little sorrow among members of congress who are fighting for government manufacture of war materials. The resigning secretary was opposed to government manufacture. He was also friendly to the Taylor system of shop management. He believed in compulsory military training and was friendly to the viewpoints of General Crozier.

Henry M. Pindell of Peoria, who has been mentioned for the place of secretary of war, is an enthusiastic supporter of Representative Tavenner's campaign for government manufacture of war materials, and should he be appointed it would be a great boon for the Rock Island arsenal.

GARRISON LETTER AND WILSON REPLY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Secretary Garrison's letter of resignation and the letter of Mr. Wilson accepting it follow:

"War Department, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. President: I am just in receipt of yours of Feb. 10 in reply to mine of Feb. 9. It is evident that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles. This makes manifest the impropriety of my longer remaining your seeming representative with respect to these matters. I hereby tender my resignation as secretary of war, to take effect at your convenience. Sincerely yours,

"LINDLEY H. GARRISON."

The president's reply follows:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I must confess to feeling a very great surprise at your letter of today offering your resignation as secretary of war. There has been no definite action taken yet in either of the matters to which your letter of yesterday referred. The whole matter is under debate, and all the influences that work for clarity and judgment ought to be available at this very time."

"But since you have felt obliged to take this action and since it is evident that your feeling in the matter is very great, indeed, I feel that I would be only imposing a burden upon you should I urge you to retain the secretaryship of war while I am endeavoring to find a successor. I ought to relieve you at once, and do hereby accept your resignation because it is so evidently your desire that I should do so."

"I cannot take this important step, however, without expressing to you my very warm appreciation of the distinguished service you have rendered as secretary of war, and I am sure that in expressing this appreciation I am only putting into words the judgment of our fellow citizens far and wide."

"With sincere regret at the action you have felt constrained to take,

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

FIRST MEDIATION MEETING IS HELD

Stockholm, Feb. 11.—The natural conference for continuous mediation, the outgrowth of the Henry Ford peace expedition, held its first meeting today in this city. The conference was addressed by its Chairman, Mayor Carl Lindhagen of Stockholm, who voiced the hope of future accomplishments in the cause of peace. Louis P. Lochner of Chicago was elected general.

DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.

Considered Nicaraguan treaty in executive session.

Military affairs committee decided to begin preparation of army bill Monday.

HOUSE.

General debate on the postoffice appropriation bill resumed.

Naval and military affairs committees continued hearings on the national defense.

HOBBY FAILS TO GET FAVOR AND HE QUILTS

Split Comes as Wilson De-
clined to Insist Upon
Continental Army.

NO SUCCESSOR CHOSEN

President Assumes Guidance
of Office Pending New
Appointment.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Garrison has resigned from the cabinet because President Wilson declined to insist upon the adoption of the continental army plan by congress. The resignation was tendered and accepted yesterday, and with Mr. Garrison, the assistant secretary of war, Henry C. Breckinridge, left the service of the government.

The president finds himself today personally in charge of the administration's plans for strengthening the army and working out a definite military policy. He has not selected a successor to Mr. Garrison and it is regarded as probable that even after the new head of the war department is named, the president will continue to handle the preparedness plans to a great extent by himself.

Resignation a Surprise.

Secretary Garrison's resignation took official Washington by complete surprise. Even members of the president's official family were unaware of the secretary's contemplated action, although one of them said, however, that he knew Mr. Wilson and Mr. Garrison differed over the handling of the army plans.

The reasons for Secretary Garrison's resignation and its acceptance by the president are disclosed in lengthy correspondence made public between them. The correspondence revealed that while the secretary left the cabinet principally because the president would not "irrevocably" support the continental army plan, his opposition to the administration's program for setting a definite time for Filipino independence, as outlined in Senator Clark's amendment to the Philippine bill, was an important factor. The secretary characterized the amendment as "an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust for the Filipinos."

Garrison Plan Causes Break.

Secretary Garrison contended that only a federal continental army instead of a recognized national guard could be the main military dependence of the country, while the president contended that no one plan could be enforced on congress. It was on these two contentions that the break between the president and his secretary of war came.

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, who shared Mr. Garrison's views, resigned because of loyalty to his chief. Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, automatically became secretary of war ad interim.

There was considerable speculation here today over the possible successor to Secretary Garrison. Those talked of most prominently in that connection included Representative Sherry of Kentucky, chairman of the house fortifications subcommittee; Secretary Lane of the interior department, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department.

It is expected that the president will appoint a successor immediately. It is understood that he wants a man already familiar with the general details of the military situation of the country, so that plans for national defense.

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

AUTOPSY ON BODY DEEPENS MYSTERY

Chicago, Feb. 11.—An autopsy performed early today served only to deepen the mystery surrounding the death of Miss Marion Frances Lambert, 18-year-old high school student, whose frozen body was found yesterday in a wooded, desolate section of the estate of Harold F. McCormick at Lake Forest, a suburb.

Coroner John L. Taylor gave out the following statement:

"We found sufficient poison in the stomach to cause death. The nature of the poison has not been determined."

Detectives continued their efforts to find the man who accompanied Miss Lambert into the woods. His footprints were found paralleling hers to the spot where the body was found.